We claim:

1. The use of a genetic modification in the gene for human G protein β3 subunit for the diagnosis of diseases.

2. The use of a genetic modification in the gene for human G protein β3 subunit for establishing the risk of developing a disorder associated with G protein dysregulation.

3. The use as claimed in claim 2, wherein the genetic modification is in the codon for amino acid 275 in SEQ ID NO:1.

4. The use as claimed in claim 3, wherein there is substitution of cytosine by thymine in position 825 in SEQ ID NO:1.

5. The use as claimed in claim 2, wherein the disorder is a cardiovascular disease, a metabolic disturbance or an immunological disease.

6. The use as claimed in claim 2, wherein the disorder is hypertension.

7. A method for establishing a relative risk of developing disorders associated with G protein dysregulation for a subject, which comprises comparing the gene sequence for human G protein β3 subunit of the subject with the gene sequence SEQ ID NO:1, and, in the event that a thymine (T) is present at position 825, assigning the subject an increased risk of disease.

8. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the comparison of genes is carried out by sequencing.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein a gene section which includes position 825 is amplified before the sequencing.

10. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the comparison of genes is carried out by hybridization.

11. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the comparison of genes is carried out by cleavage using restriction enzymes.

12. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the restriction enzyme Dsa I is used.

The use of a genetic modification in the gene for human G protein β3 subunit for the diagnosis of diseases

Abstract

The present invention relates to the use of a genetic modification in the gene for human G protein β3 subunit for the diagnosis of diseases.